



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Summary

Contents



Feature Articles

Adelaide's Population Turnover

Demography

Includes: **Estimated resident population, Components of population change**
South Australia's population increased 1.1% during the year ended 31 March 2008.

Labour Force

Includes: **Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**
South Australia's unemployment rate rose slightly to 5.2% in October 2008.

Incomes

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**

Average weekly earnings for South Australian males increased 5.0% in the year to August 2008, while female earnings increased 3.3%.

State Accounts

Includes: **State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)**
South Australia's State Final Demand increased by 1.1% in the June quarter 2008.

Consumption

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales**
South Australia's retail turnover increased by 0.6% in September 2008.

Investment

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure**
South Australia's expenditure on Buildings and Structures decreased by \$28m (4.6%) to \$583m in the June 2008 quarter.

Construction

Includes: **Building approvals, Construction work done**

The total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia decreased by 1.4% from August 2008 to September 2008.

Price Indexes

Includes: **Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index**

The house price index for Adelaide rose 9.7% in the year to the September quarter 2008.

Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**

Total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupier) in South Australia has decreased ten months in a row.

International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

The value of South Australia's merchandise exports was \$871m in September 2008 (down 18.5% from August 2008).

Water

Includes: **Rainfall, Reservoir levels**

Total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs was at 73% of capacity at the end of October 2008.

In this issue

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	Release Date
December 2008	18 December 2008
January 2009	27 January 2009

WHAT'S NEW THIS MONTH

Topics which have been updated with new data in this month's issue of **SA Stats** include: Price Indexes; Labour Force; Consumption; Construction; Housing Finance; International Merchandise Trade; Incomes and Water.

A new article Adelaide's Population Turnover is included in this month's **SA Stats**. This article uses data from the Census of Population and Housing to examine the characteristics of the usual residents in the SLA of Adelaide (C). It looks at the differences between those who arrived in, did not move from, or departed Adelaide (C) between 2001 and 2006.

This month's Consumption topic includes a graph showing retail turnover by industry group. This graph will now be updated quarterly, as new data becomes available.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or James Inglis on Adelaide (08) 8237 7405, or email sa.statistics@abs.gov.au.

Feature Articles



FEATURE ARTICLES

- Nov 2008 [Adelaide's Population Turnover](#)
- Oct 2008 [Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises](#)
- Sep 2008 [Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage](#)
- Aug 2008 [South Australia's Agriculture Industry](#)
- July 2008 [New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia](#)
- May 2008 [Literacy of South Australians](#)
- April 2008 [South Australia's Migrant Population](#)
[South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force](#)
- Feb 2008 [South Australia's Mining Industry](#)

	<u>Water Supply in South Australia</u>
Jan 2008	<u>Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia</u>
	<u>Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective</u>
2007	
Nov 2007	<u>Sports Attendance in South Australia</u>
	<u>Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006</u>
Oct 2007	<u>Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians</u>
Aug 2007	<u>Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006</u>
Jul 2007	<u>South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society</u>
	<u>Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia</u>
May 2007	<u>Health of South Australians - Body Mass</u>
	<u>Household Use of the Internet in South Australia</u>
Apr 2007	<u>Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia</u>
	<u>River Murray - South Australia</u>
Mar 2007	<u>Household Waste Management in South Australia</u>
Feb 2007	<u>Births - South Australia</u>
Jan 2007	<u>Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product</u>
2006	
Dec 2006	<u>Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption</u>
Nov 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health related actions</u>
Oct 2006	<u>National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features</u>
Sep 2006	<u>Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry</u>
Aug 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours</u>
	<u>The South Australian Grape Industry</u>
Jul 2006	<u>Use of IT By Australian Businesses</u>
	<u>Household use of the Internet in South Australia</u>
May 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Status</u>
Apr 2006	<u>International Trade in Services</u>
	<u>International Students in South Australia</u>
Feb 2006	<u>Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia</u>
Jan 2006	<u>Survey of work in selected Culture & Leisure Activities</u>
2005	
Nov 2005	<u>Household Income in South Australia</u>
	<u>Household Expenditure in South Australia</u>
Oct 2005	<u>SA Business and Innovation</u>
	<u>Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04</u>
Aug 2005	<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>
	<u>Transition from School</u>

Demography



DEMOGRAPHY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,598,000 at 31 March 2008, an increase of about 16,900 persons (1.1%) since 31 March 2007. Nationally, the

ERP was 21,282,600 at 31 March 2008, an increase of about 336,800 persons (1.6%) since 31 March 2007.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary data

	Population at end March quarter 2008 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	6 947.0	72.4	1.1
Victoria	5 274.4	87.6	1.7
Queensland	4 253.2	91.9	2.2
South Australia	1 598.0	16.9	1.1
Western Australia	2 149.1	54.2	2.6
Tasmania	497.3	4.5	0.9
Northern Territory	218.4	4.6	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	342.7	4.6	1.4
Australia(a)	21 282.6	336.8	1.6

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

In 2006-07, the South Australian Statistical Division (SD) with the largest increase in ERP was Outer Adelaide (2.0%) followed by Adelaide (1.1%).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By Statistical Division, South Australia(a)

	2006		2007	
	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	1 146.1	1.0	1 158.3	1.1
Outer Adelaide	128.9	2.4	131.5	2.0
Yorke and Lower North	45.6	0.9	46.0	0.9
Murray Lands	69.5	0.5	69.8	0.4
South East	64.6	0.7	65.0	0.5
Eyre	34.8	0.4	34.9	0.4
Northern	78.7	-0.2	79.2	0.6
South Australia	1 568.2	1.0	1 584.5	1.0

(a) Estimates for 2007 are preliminary.
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia 2006-07 (cat. no. 3218.0)

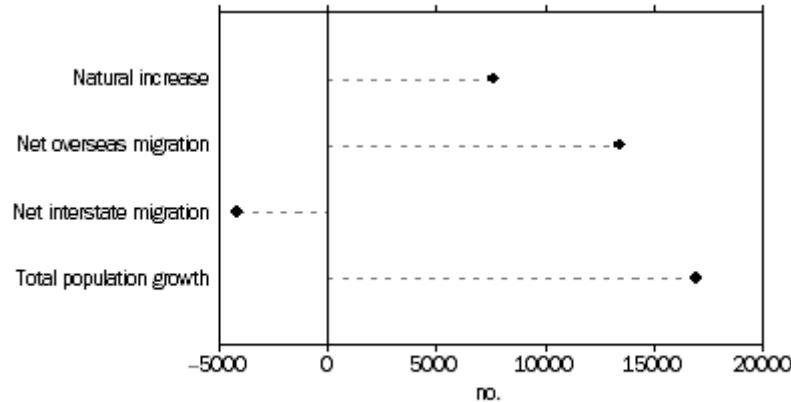
[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions\(PDF 2.44MB\)](#)

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

For the year ended 31 March 2008, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of births and deaths) of 7,624 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 13,441 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 4,125 persons.

For the year ended 31 March 2008, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 137,687 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 199,064 people.

POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia - Year ended March 2008



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

Labour Force



LABOUR FORCE

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[Employed persons](#)

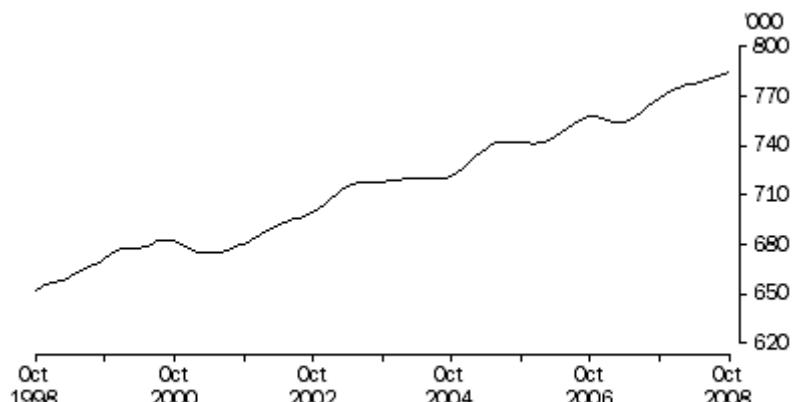
[Unemployment](#)

[Participation rate](#)

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, the total number of persons employed in South Australia in October 2008 was 784,400, an increase of 900 from the number of persons employed in September 2008 (783,500). The total number of persons employed in Australia in October 2008 was 10,752,800, an increase of 8,900 on the number employed in September 2008 (10,743,900).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend, South Australia



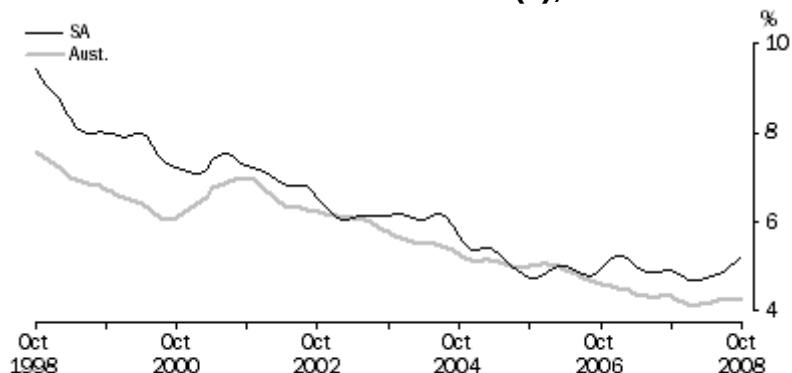
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

The number of males employed full-time in South Australia in October 2008 was 363,500 (in trend terms), an increase from 362,600 in September 2008. The number of females employed full-time in South Australia in October 2008 was 178,800 (in trend terms), a decrease from 179,900 in September 2008.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate unemployment rate for South Australia rose slightly to 5.2% in October 2008, up from 5.1% in September 2008. Australia's unemployment rate remained unchanged from September 2008 to October 2008 at 4.3%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend

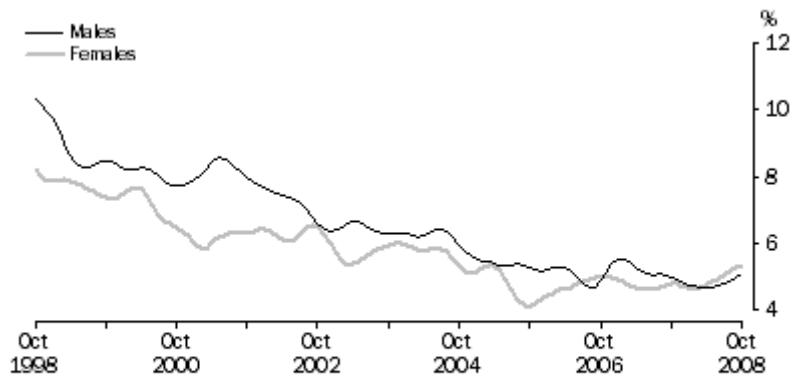


(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

For South Australia, the trend unemployment rate for males rose slightly from 5.0% in September 2008 to 5.1% in October 2008. The trend unemployment rate for females was unchanged from September 2008 to October 2008 at 5.3%.

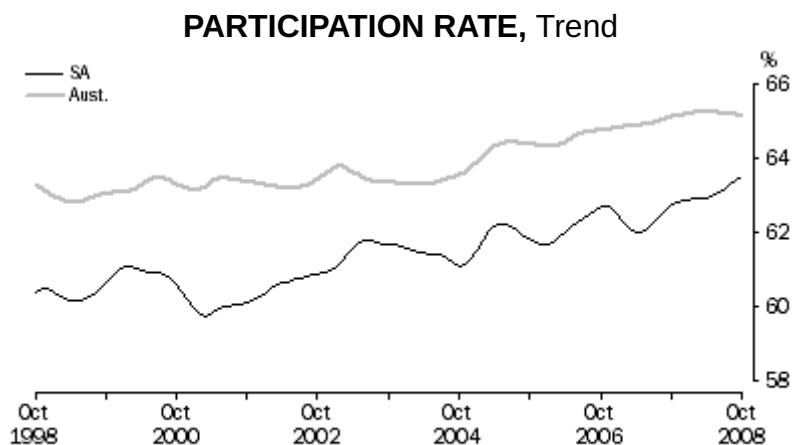
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend, South Australia



(a) Series break at April 2001.
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

PARTICIPATION RATE

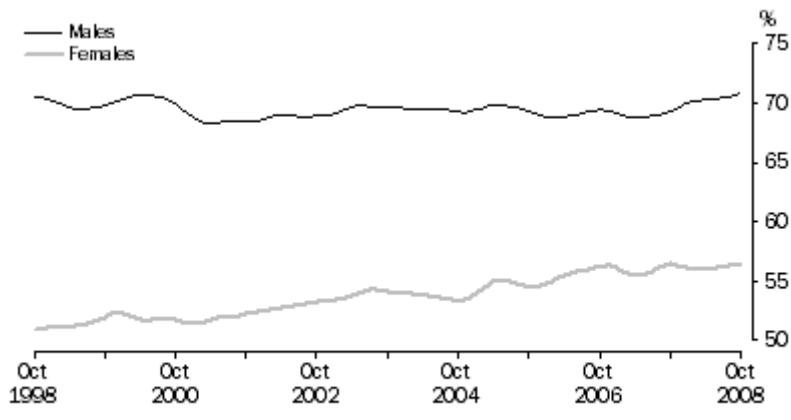
The trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia in October 2008 was 63.5%, up slightly from 63.4% in September 2008. Australia's trend participation rate remained constant from September 2008 to October 2008 at 65.2%.



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

For South Australia, the trend participation rate for males rose slightly to 70.8% in October 2008, up from 70.7% in September 2008. The Australian participation rate for males dropped slightly from 72.3% in September 2008 to 72.2% in October 2008. The participation rate for South Australian females rose slightly from 56.4% in September 2008 to 56.5% in October 2008. The Australian female participation rate remained steady over this period at 58.3%.

PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend, South Australia



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Incomes



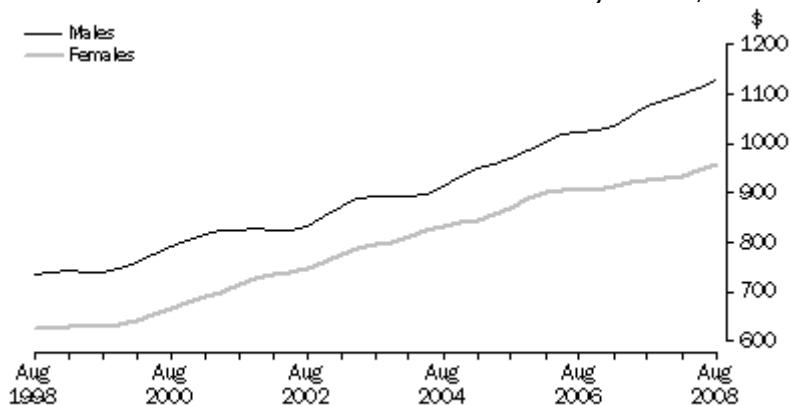
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 4.3% to \$1,067.60 in the 12 months to August 2008. Nationally, the corresponding increase was slightly higher at 4.5% (up to \$1,145.10).

In the 12 months to August 2008, average weekly earnings in South Australia for males increased by 5.0% to \$1,126.60. Nationally, male average weekly earnings increased 4.9% to \$1220.60. Female average weekly earnings in South Australia increased by 3.3% to \$958.70 in the 12 months to August 2008, compared with a national increase of 4.4% to \$1017.20.

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Trend, South Australia



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

For information on the wage price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

State Accounts



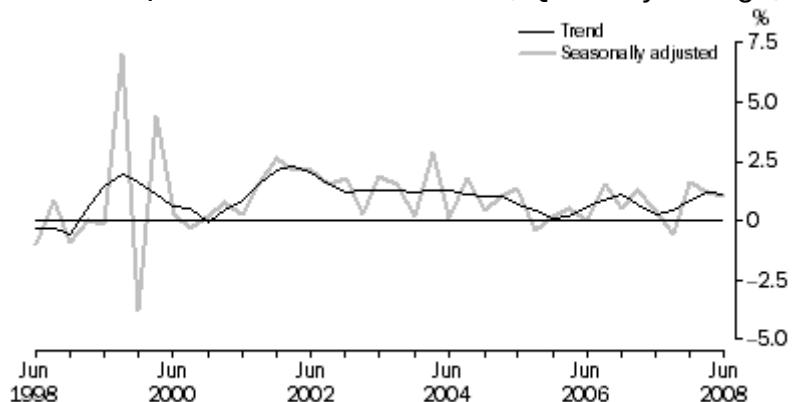
STATE ACCOUNTS

STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's June quarter 2008 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$18,124m, a 1.1% increase from the March quarter 2008. Australia's Domestic Final Demand also increased 1.1% in the June quarter 2008, to \$273,503m.

Of the other states and territories, the strongest growth for the quarter was reported in Western Australia (up 2.3%), followed by Queensland (up 1.5%) and Tasmania (up 1.4%).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Quarterly change, South Australia

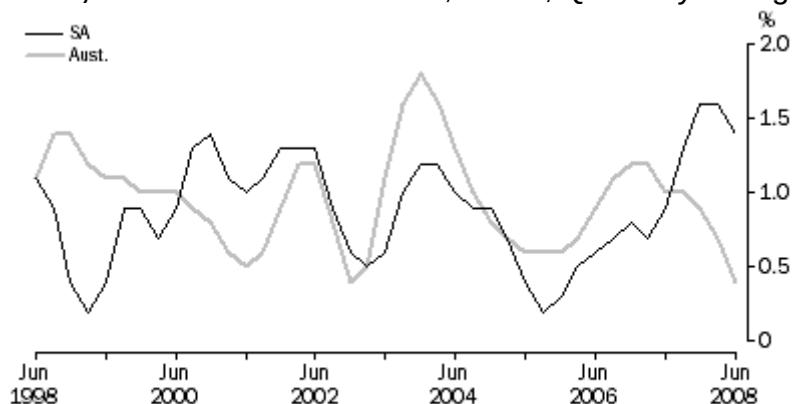


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's June quarter 2008 HFCE was \$10,858m (7.3% of the national total of \$149,353m). This was a 1.4% increase from the March quarter 2008 for South Australia. For Australia, the increase was 0.4%.

HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change

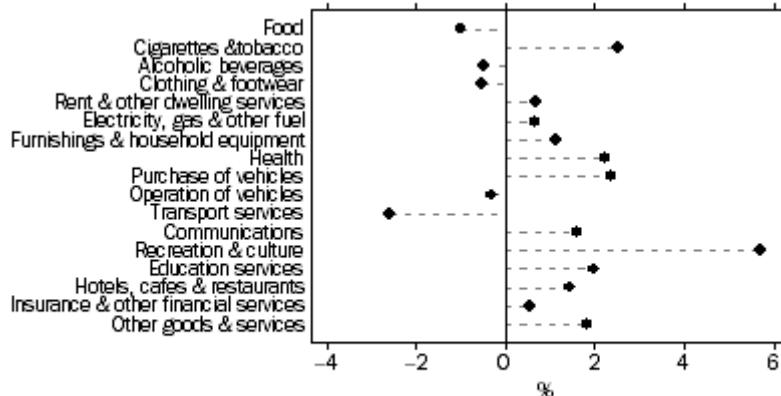


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

The largest increases in expenditure in South Australia for the June quarter 2008 were for Recreation and Culture (up 5.7% from the March quarter 2008), and Cigarettes and Tobacco (up 2.5%). Expenditure on Transport Services decreased by 2.6% over this period.

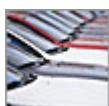
For Australia, the largest increase was for Communication (up 1.5% from the March quarter 2008) followed by Health (up 1.0%) and Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels (up 1.0%). Expenditure on Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants decreased 0.3% from the March quarter 2008.

HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change, South Australia



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Consumption



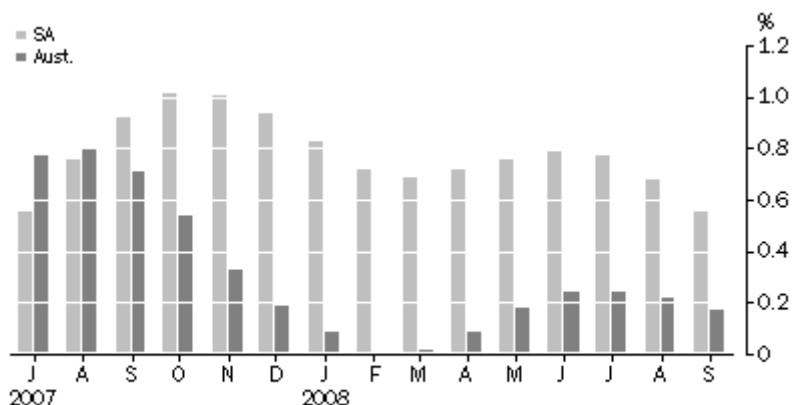
CONSUMPTION

RETAIL TRADE

The September 2008 trend estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,338.7m, while the estimate for Australia was \$18,351.9m. South Australia's contribution to total retail turnover in Australia was 7.3% in September 2008, the highest since October 1995.

From August 2008, the increase in retail turnover for South Australia across all retail industries was 0.6%, while turnover for Australia grew by 0.2%. This represents the 13th consecutive month that retail turnover in South Australia has grown faster than the Australian rate. This is the longest period of outperformance since September 2002.

RETAIL TURNOVER AT CURRENT PRICES, Trend, Change from previous month

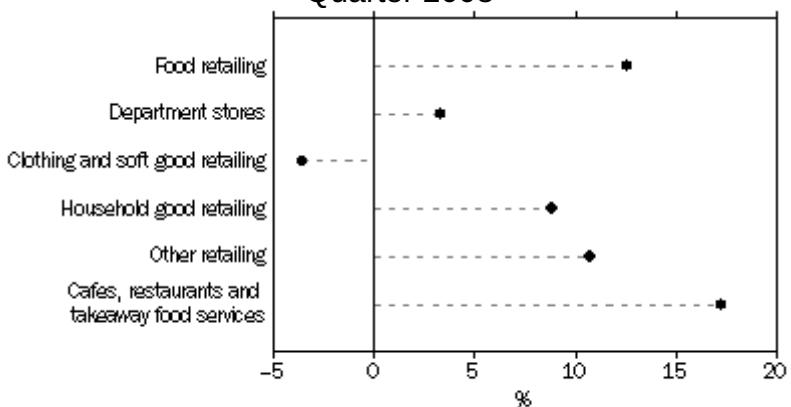


Source: Retail Trade Trends, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Comparing the September quarter 2008 with the September quarter 2007, the two South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (in trend terms) were Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services, rising by 17.2% to \$445.1m, and Food retailing, rising by 12.6% to \$1,720.7m.

The only South Australian industry group to report a decrease in retail turnover was Clothing and soft good retailing, which decreased by 3.5% to \$187.6m.

RETAIL TURNOVER, Trend, Change over previous year, South Australia - September Quarter 2008



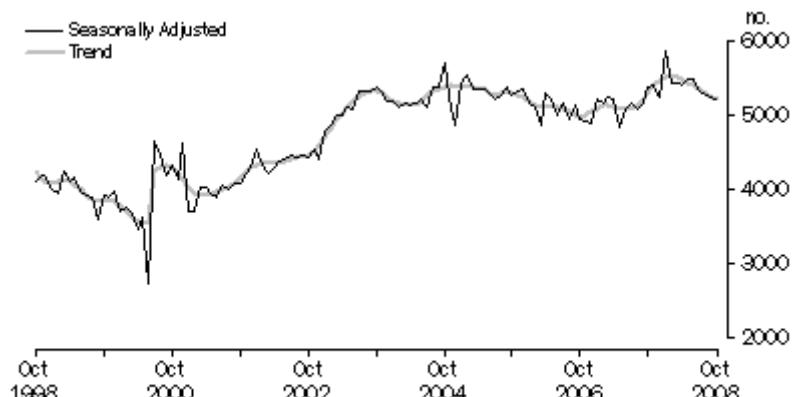
Source: Retail Trade Quarterly Indicators, Australia (cat. no. 8502.0)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In October 2008, 3,118 new passenger vehicles and 5,220 new vehicles in total (in trend terms) were sold in South Australia. The trend estimate for total new vehicle sales in South Australia has continually decreased since March 2008.

In Australia, there were 47,117 new passenger vehicles sold in October 2008 and 80,030 new vehicles in total (in trend terms). The trend estimate for total new vehicle sales in Australia has continually decreased since January 2008.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, South Australia



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9304.0)

Investment



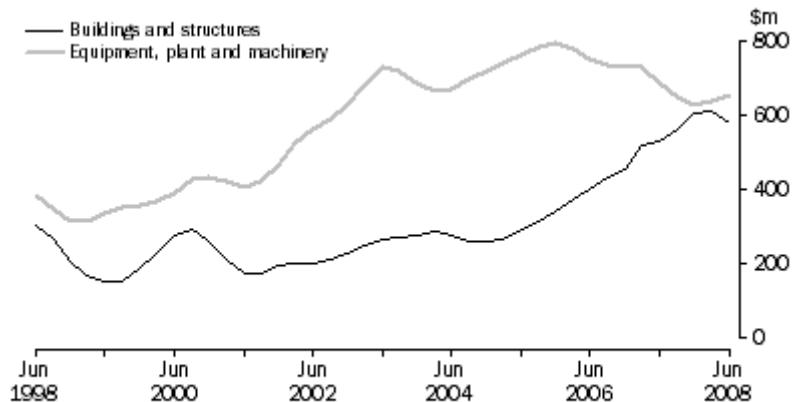
INVESTMENT

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the March 2008 and June 2008 quarters, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure decreased by 0.6% to \$1,241m. Expenditure on Equipment, Plant and Machinery increased by \$21m (or 3.3%) to \$658m, while expenditure on Buildings and Structures decreased by \$28m (or 4.6%) to \$583m.

Between the March 2008 and June 2008 quarters, private new capital expenditure for Australia increased by 4.1% to \$22,452m. Expenditure on Buildings and Structures increased by 2.0%, and Equipment, Plant and Machinery expenditure increased by 4.4% over this period.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Chain volume measures, Trend, South Australia



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0)

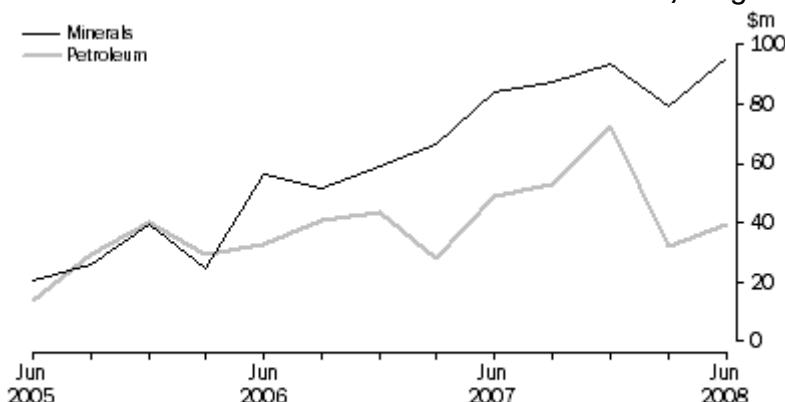
MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

The value of mineral exploration expenditure in South Australia during the June quarter 2008 was \$95.2m (in original terms), up 19.9% from \$79.3m for the March quarter 2008. Over the same period, Australian expenditure on mineral exploration increased 33.8% from \$544.0m in the March quarter 2008 to \$728.1m in the June quarter 2008.

The main minerals sought in South Australia in the June quarter 2008 were copper (\$38.4m exploration expenditure), uranium (\$27.1m), and gold (\$11.6m).

Expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia in the June quarter 2008 was \$39.3m, up 23.7% from the March quarter 2008. Nationally, expenditure on petroleum exploration increased 20.8% from \$709.4m in the March quarter 2008 to \$857.2m in the June quarter 2008.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia



Source: *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia* (cat. no. 8412.0)

Construction



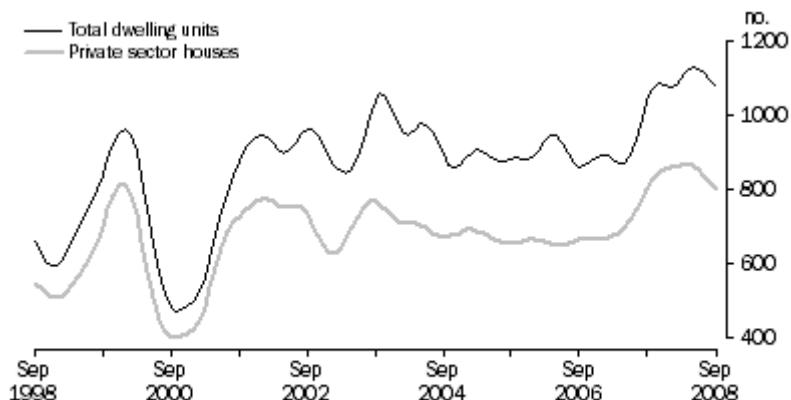
CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

In September 2008, the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia (in trend terms) was 1,077. Nationally, the total number of dwelling units approved (in trend terms) was 11,752.

The trend estimate for the number of private sector houses approved in South Australia in September 2008 was 801.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

In the year ended September 2008, the largest percentage increase in dwelling units approved in South Australia was recorded for the South East Statistical Division (SD) (50.3%). This follows an 11.5% fall in the number of dwelling units approved in the South East SD in the year ending September 2007. The Murray Lands SD recorded the largest percentage decrease in dwelling units approved in the year ended September 2008 (down 20.4%), following a 43.5% increase during the year ended September 2007.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, by Statistical Division (SD), Original, South Australia

	Year ended September 2007		Year ended September 2008	
	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	7 515	-4.4	8 931	18.8
Outer Adelaide	1 540	-1.1	1 776	15.3
Yorke and Lower North	502	-3.1	621	23.7
Murray Lands	663	43.5	528	-20.4
South East	368	-11.5	553	50.3
Eyre	245	-6.8	325	32.7
Northern	426	24.2	524	23.0
South Australia	11 259	-1.4	13 258	17.8

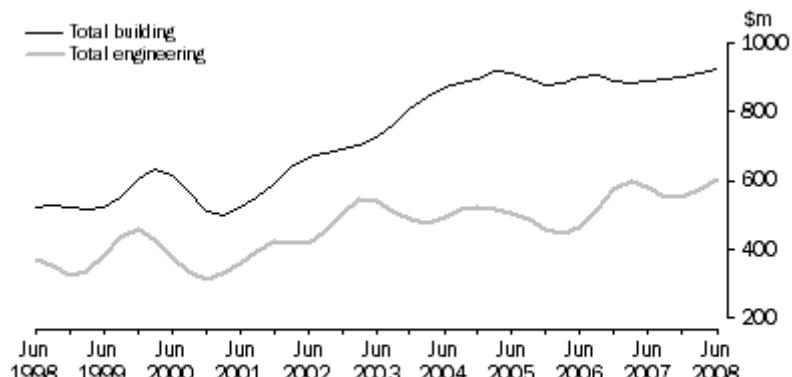
Source: Building Approvals, Australia - data available on request

[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions \(PDF 2.44MB\)](#)

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In the June quarter 2008, the total value of building work done (in trend terms) in South Australia was \$923.3m, an increase of 0.8% from \$916.4m for the March quarter 2008. Engineering work done in the June quarter 2008 was \$603.4m, an increase of 5.0% from the March quarter 2008 (\$574.8m).

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Chain volume measures, Trend, South Australia



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0), Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)

Price Indexes



PRICE INDEXES

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[Consumer price index](#)

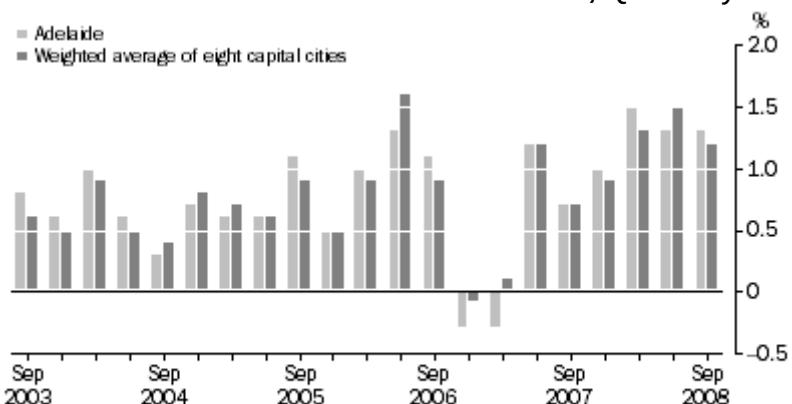
[Wage price index](#)

[House price index](#)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide rose 1.3% in the September quarter 2008 while the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose by 1.2% in that quarter. Adelaide's CPI increased by 5.1% in the year ending September quarter 2008, compared with a 5.0% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

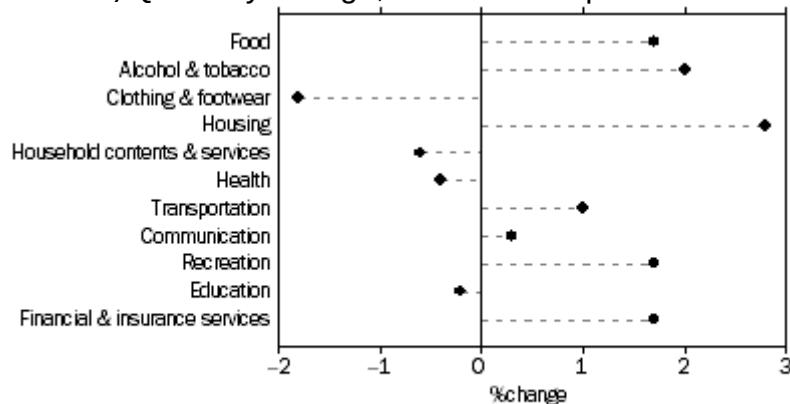
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Quarterly change



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Adelaide's largest percentage increases in prices from the previous quarter were in the areas of Housing (2.8%), Alcohol and tobacco (2.0%), Food (1.7%), Recreation (1.7%) and Financial and insurance services (1.7%). The largest decreases in prices from the previous quarter were for Clothing and footwear (-1.8%) and Household contents and services (-0.6%).

CPI GROUPS, Quarterly change, Adelaide - September 2008 quarter

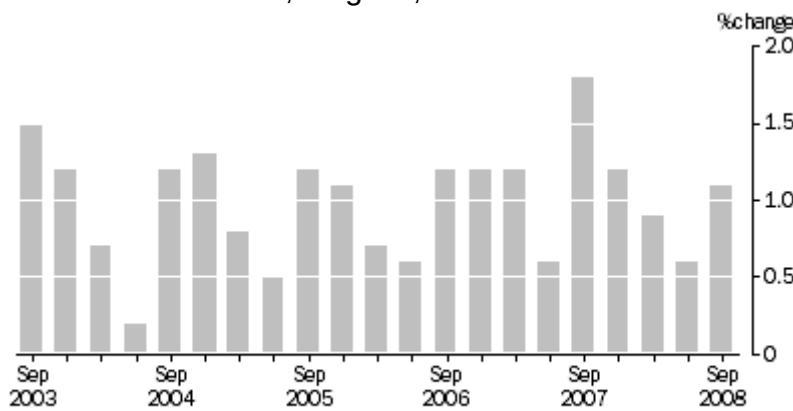


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

WAGE PRICE INDEX

The wage price index for all employee jobs in South Australia increased by 1.1% (in original terms) from the June quarter 2008 to the September quarter 2008. This was less than the increase nationally (1.2%) over this period.

WAGE PRICE INDEX QUARTERLY CHANGES, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses, Original, South Australia



Source: Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

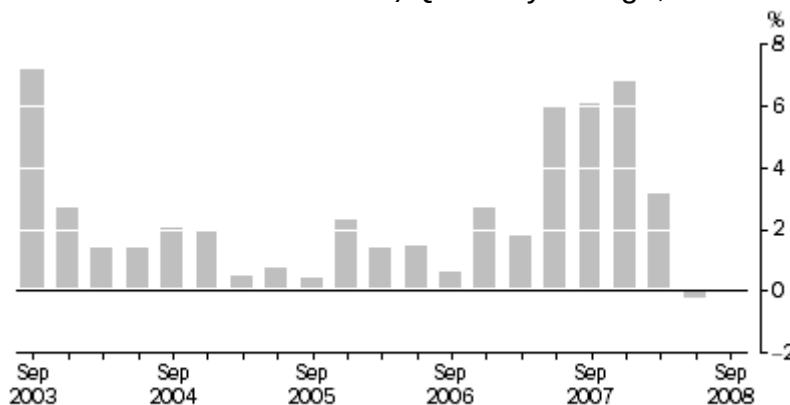
HOUSE PRICE INDEX

Preliminary estimates show that the price index for established houses for Adelaide (in original terms) decreased 0.1% in the September quarter 2008. Over this period, the price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities decreased by 1.8%.

Over the year to the September quarter 2008, the preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide rose 9.7%, while the weighted average of the

eight capital cities increased 2.8%. House prices increased faster in Adelaide than in any other capital city over the year to the September quarter 2008.

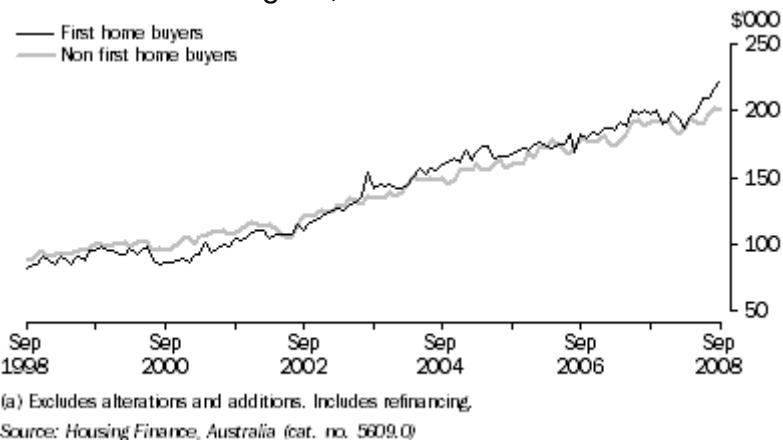
ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES, Quarterly change, South Australia



size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia: the average loan size in September 2008 (\$205,000) was 6.3% higher than that of September 2007 (\$192,800).

In September 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers in South Australia was \$222,800, which was 10.5% higher than the average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$201,600). From August 2008 to September 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers increased by 2.2%, while the average loan size for non-first home buyers decreased by 0.5%.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), Average loan size, Original, South Australia



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.
Source: *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0)

For information on the house price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

International Merchandise Trade



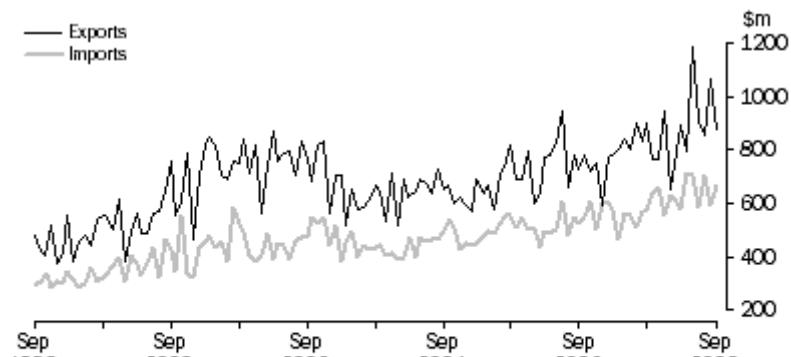
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

South Australia's value of exports on a recorded trade basis in September 2008 was \$871m. This represents a decrease of 18.5% from August 2008 (\$1,069m) and 3.7% from September 2007 (\$904m). The value of Australian merchandise exports for September 2008 was \$21,628m, a 57.4% increase from the previous year (\$13,740m in September 2007).

The value of South Australian merchandise imports increased to \$669m in September 2008 from \$573m in September 2007, an increase of 16.8%. The value of Australian merchandise imports for September 2008 was \$20,975m, a 34.7% increase from September 2007 (\$15,572m).

VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS(a), on a recorded trade basis, South Australia



(a) Exports where the final stage of production or manufacture occurs in South Australia.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

Water

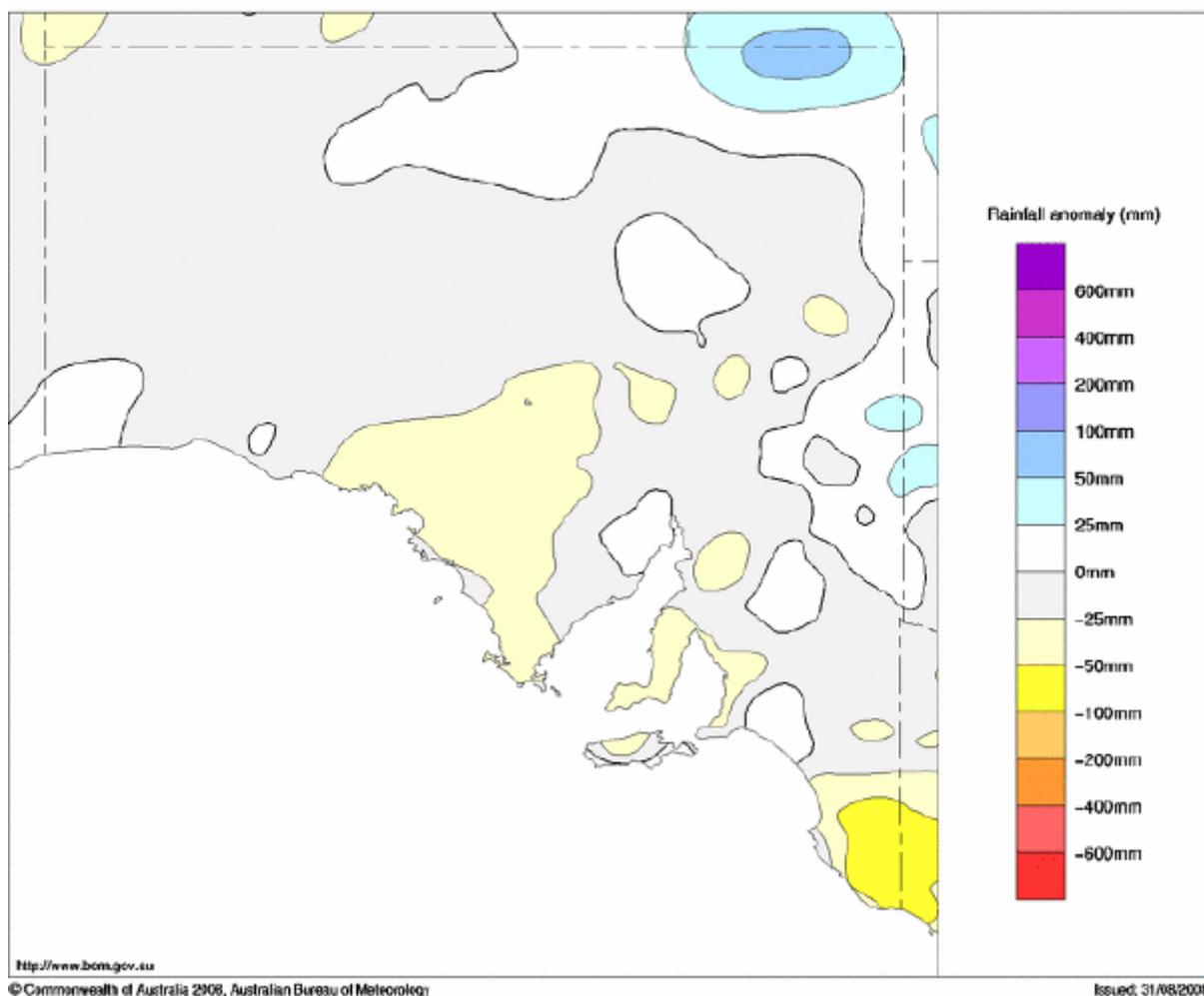


WATER

RAINFALL

The Bureau of Meteorology's [Seasonal Climate Summary for South Australia](#) for Winter 2008 reported that the season's rainfall was generally mixed, ranging from below average to above average. Rainfall varied from below average to above average over the pastoral districts with the far north east of the state receiving very much above average rainfall.

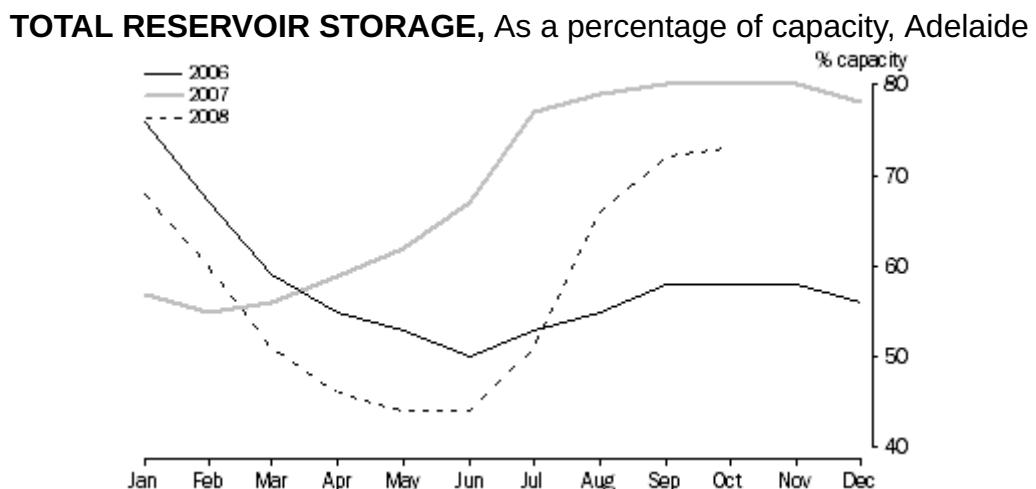
South Australian Rainfall Anomalies 1 June to 31 August 2008
Product of the National Climate Centre



Source:3-monthly rainfall anomalies for South Australia, Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

RESERVOIR LEVELS

The total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs at the end of October 2008 was 73% of capacity, compared to 80% at the same time in 2007.



Source:SA Water daily reservoir levels

About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian population and economy. The publication is updated on a monthly basis, with most releases also featuring an article that provides a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

Replaces: South Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1307.4)

Adelaide's Population Turnover (Feature Article)

FEATURE ARTICLE: ADELAIDE'S POPULATION TURNOVER

INTRODUCTION

People move location for various reasons. They may move for a job or to study, for better education opportunities for their children, or simply for a change of lifestyle. Understanding the changes, either the net population change or population turnover, is important for planning for infrastructure and services, and can help in showing how the characteristics of regions change over time.

This article looks at population turnover in Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) within South Australia. It uses data from the Census of Population and Housing (Census) to identify the SLAs with the highest population turnover and examines the characteristics of Adelaide (C) in more detail. Adelaide (C) experienced a large increase in the number of usual residents between 2001 and 2006, with a higher proportion of people aged 15-29 years who were born overseas and were attending education.

POPULATION TURNOVER

Population turnover estimates measure the rate of gross moves (i.e. the number of people moving into an area plus the number moving out) in relation to the size of the population. The data in this article are from the 2001 and 2006 Censuses of Population and Housing. Population turnover uses the counts of persons based on their usual residence and where they lived five years ago. Population turnover is different from population growth, which is the net change in population.

For further information about the key concepts used in this article, see the Explanatory Notes in Perspectives on Regional Australia: Population Turnover, 2006 (cat. no. 1380.0.55.005).

POPULATION TURNOVER IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

In South Australia the five SLAs with the greatest population turnover were either within the capital city area of Adelaide or were mining regions. Roxby Downs (M) had the largest population turnover (107.1%) of all SLAs in South Australia, followed by Adelaide (C) with 96.8%.

High Population Turnover SLAs in South Australia^(a)

SLA ^(a)	2001 census count ^(b)	2006 census count	Census count change	Arrivals ^(c)	Departures ^(d)	Net migration ^(d)	Population flow ^(d)	Population turnover ^(d)
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	%
Roxby Downs (M)	3 488	4 056	568	1 754	1 801	-47	3 555	107.1
Adelaide (C)	12 902	16 658	3 756	8 588	4 597	3 991	13 185	96.8
Salisbury (C)								
Bal	5 500	10 617	5 117	5 380	1 805	3 575	7 185	80.3
Norw. P'ham								
St Ptrs (C) - West	17 052	17 737	685	6 987	5 578	1 409	12 565	79.7
Coober Pedy (DC)	2 296	1 911	-385	349	698	-349	1 047	71.5

(a) Excludes unincorporated areas and SLAs with a population of less than 500 people

(b) Based on 2006 Census boundaries

(c) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago

(d) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures, meaning these data are estimated on a different basis than the 2006 Census count

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and Census of Population and Housing, 2001

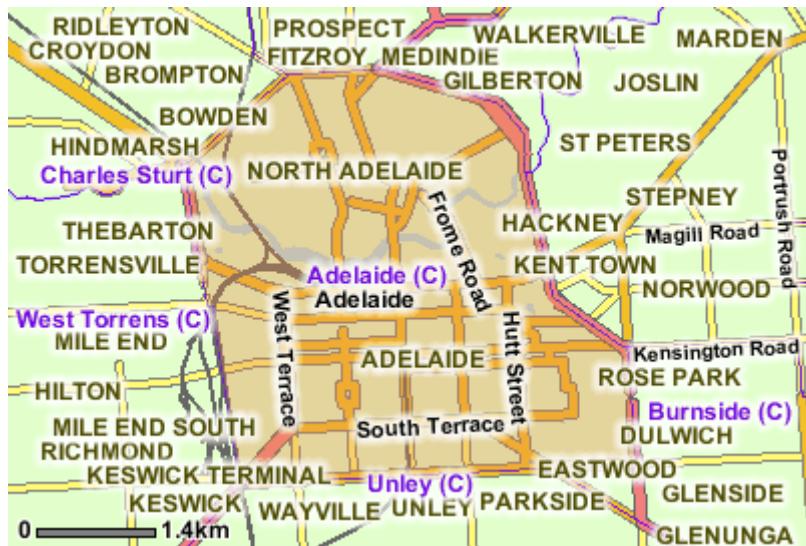
Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

While all of these regions had a high turnover, the difference between turnover and net migration is evident in the data for Roxby Downs (M), where there was a slight decrease in population, but a high turnover with arrivals and departures almost one-for-one.

Adelaide (C): Characteristics of the area and usual residents

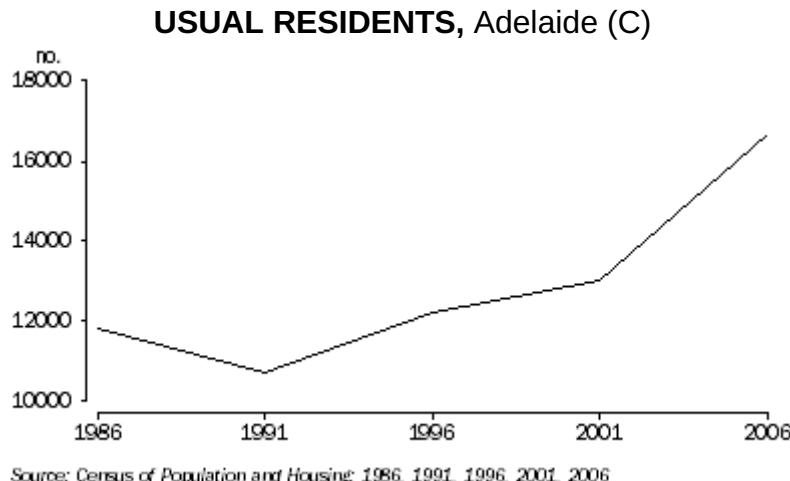
The Adelaide (C) SLA is equivalent to the Adelaide Local Government Area, which incorporates the two suburbs of Adelaide and North Adelaide (see map below). A number of universities are situated within and around Adelaide (C), specifically the University of Adelaide and campuses of the University of South Australia. The SLA also contains a TAFE, a major hospital and the business and retail centre of Adelaide.

Map of Adelaide (C)



At the 2006 Census, 8,588 of the 16,658 usual residents of Adelaide (C) were new arrivals in the SLA (had arrived within the last five years). Departures (excluding those who departed overseas) were estimated at 4,597, resulting in a positive net migration estimate of 3,991 people. With population turnover estimated at 96.8%, this SLA had the second highest population turnover in South Australia.

In the twenty years to the 2006 Census, the number of usual residents of Adelaide (C) increased by 41.2% from 11,798 in 1986 to 16,658 in 2006. Most of this change occurred between 2001 and 2006.

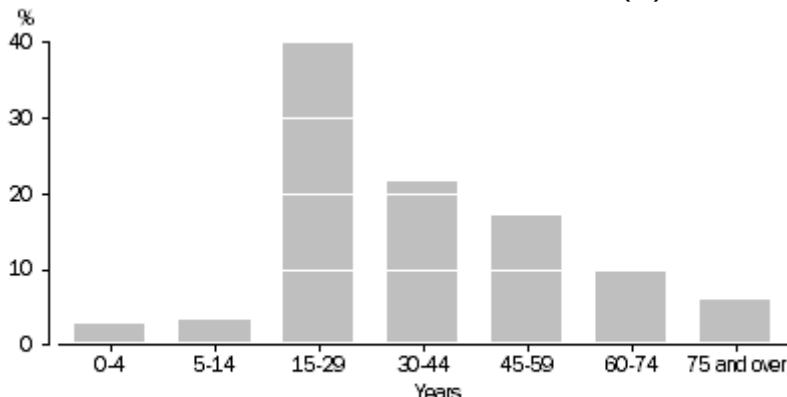


As the population of Adelaide (C) has increased over the last twenty years, its characteristics have also changed. Following is a discussion of the age, ethnicity and education characteristics of the usual residents of Adelaide (C) in 2006, and how these characteristics have changed over time.

Age

At the 2006 Census, almost 40% (39.9%) of the usual resident population of Adelaide (C) was aged between 15 and 29 years. This age group was also the most common in most of the top twenty high-turnover SLAs across Australia. Adelaide (C) has a very low proportion of usual residents aged less than 15 years, with only 2.6% aged 0-4 years and 3.3% aged 5-14 years.

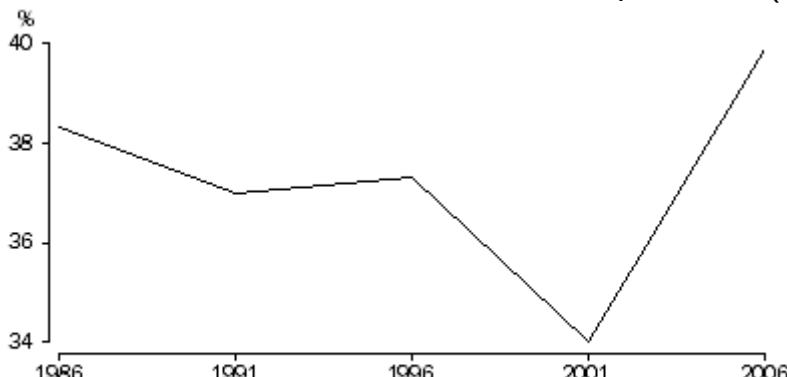
USUAL RESIDENTS BY AGE, Adelaide (C) - 2006



Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006

The proportion of usual residents aged 15-29 years in Adelaide (C) varied over the last twenty years with a low of 34.0% in 2001 and a high of 39.9% in 2006. This is consistent with other characteristics of the region (see 'Education' below, for example) and suggests that there were differences in the age groups of people arriving and departing in the region. Further detail on the age of arrivals and departures is provided later in this article.

USUAL RESIDENTS AGED 15 - 29 YEARS, Adelaide (C)



Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006
Data based on place of usual residence

Corresponding with the increasing proportion of usual residents aged 15-29 years in Adelaide (C), the median age of the region fell from 35 years in 2001 to 32 years in 2006. This is seven years younger than the median age for South Australia.

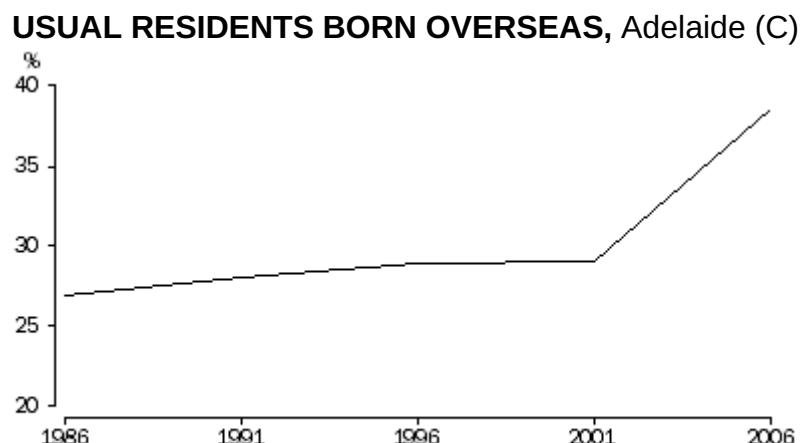
MEDIAN AGE OF USUAL RESIDENTS, Adelaide (C)



Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006

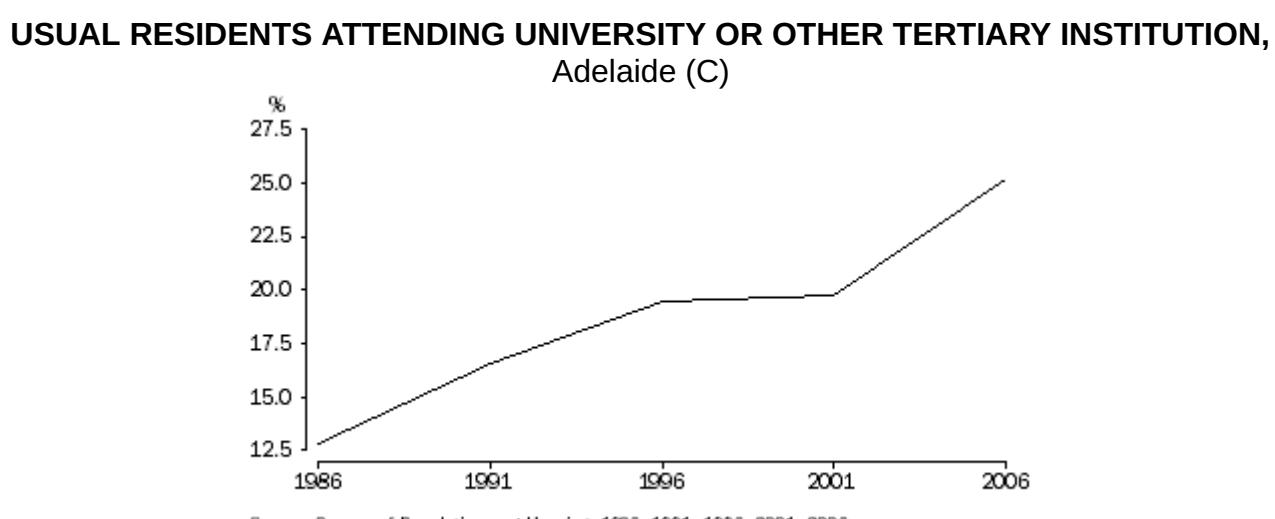
Ethnicity

People born overseas made up 38.5% (or 5,607 people) of the usual resident population of Adelaide (C), compared to 21.5% of people living in South Australia in 2006. Around a quarter (22.2%) of overseas born Adelaide (C) residents were born in Maritime South-East Asia, while 18.0% were born in the United Kingdom and 14.7% in Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia). The number of usual residents born overseas has increased by 88.4% over the last twenty years, with a particularly large increase (64.8%) between 2001 and 2006.



Education

At the 2006 Census, a quarter (25.2%) of the usual resident population of Adelaide (C) attended a University or other tertiary institution, compared to 3.8% of the population of South Australia. The proportion of Adelaide (C) residents attending a University or other tertiary institution has almost doubled from 12.8% in 1986 to 25.2% in 2006.



In 2006, more than a third (39.1%) of people aged 15 years and over usually resident in Adelaide (C) had a Bachelor degree or higher qualification. The equivalent figure for South Australia was 14.7%.

People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Adelaide (C)

The following section discusses the characteristics of three populations relating to Adelaide (C): arrivals to the SLA within the five years to the 2006 Census; departures from the SLA within the same period; and those who did not move. These groups exclude people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived five years ago when they completed the 2006 Census questionnaire and overseas departures.

At the 2006 Census, almost half (48.0%) of the 8,588 arrivals came from a different SLA within South Australia. A high proportion came from overseas (35.9%), with the remainder (16.1%) from interstate.

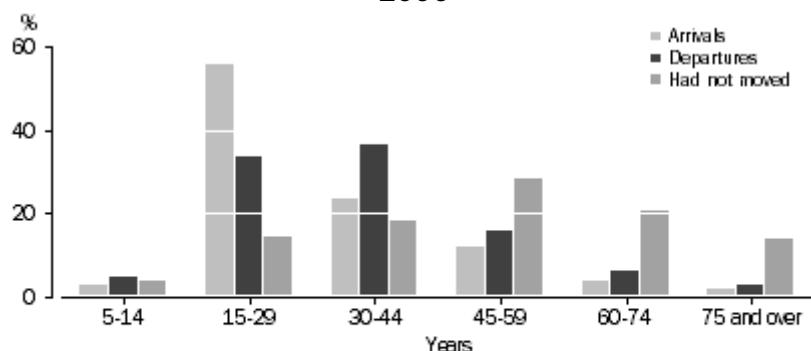
A high proportion of departures (71.2%) remained in South Australia, while 28.8% moved interstate (this analysis excludes people who departed to overseas, because this information cannot be collected). Most of those who moved interstate moved to an SLA in Victoria (30.3%) or New South Wales (26.7%).

Age

Most arrivals (55.9%) were aged between 15 and 29 years. Departures were generally older than arrivals, with the highest proportion aged 30-44 years (36.4%). These characteristics of arrivals and departures are consistent with the changing age structure of the region in 2006, as discussed above.

The age group with the highest proportion of people who had not moved from Adelaide (C) was 45-59 years (28.3%), followed by 60-74 years (20.9%). Just 14.3% of those who had not moved SLA were aged between 15 and 29 years.

ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND PEOPLE WHO HAD NOT MOVED(a), Adelaide (C) - 2006



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago and overseas departures

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

Ethnicity

Close to half of all arrivals to Adelaide (C) (45.7%) were born overseas, with 30.5% of these born in South-East Asia and 24.3% born in North-East Asia. People born in Malaysia accounted for 20.4% of all overseas-born arrivals to Adelaide (C).

People born overseas made up 28.2% of those who had not moved from Adelaide (C). The highest proportion of overseas-born people who had not moved from Adelaide (C) were born in North-West Europe (43.5%), while 19.9% were born in Southern and Eastern Europe.

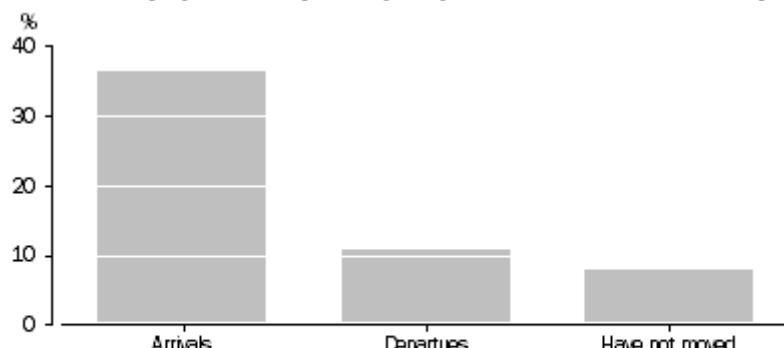
Of those who departed from Adelaide (C), 23.6% were born overseas. Among these people, the most common birthplaces were North-West Europe (37.9%) and South-East Asia (18.2%).

Education

Of arrivals to Adelaide (C), 36.2% attended a University or other tertiary institution. More than half of arrivals attending a University or other tertiary institution (55.6%) had come to Adelaide (C) from overseas, while 27.6% had come from another SLA within South Australia and 16.8% were from interstate. This is consistent with the predominant age group of arrivals (15-29 years).

Compared with arrivals, proportions attending a University or other tertiary institution were much smaller for people who had moved from Adelaide (C) (10.9%) and for those who had not moved (7.9%).

PROPORTION ATTENDING UNIVERSITY OR OTHER TERTIARY INSTITUTION(a), 2006



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago and overseas departures

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

People aged 15 years and over with a qualification of a Bachelor degree or higher made up 39.7% of arrivals and 39.0% of those who had not moved. A greater proportion of departures had a Bachelor degree or higher qualification (50.3%).

For further information on population turnover, refer to [Perspectives on Regional Australia: Population Turnover, 2006](#) (cat. no. 1380.0.55.005).